

The name KwaDukuza epitomizes the historical background of the area being the home to King Shaka Gravesite and Memorial. The town KwaDukuza is built on the original site of King Shaka's Royal settlement called Dukuza. The KwaDukuza museum is situated opposite the site of King Shaka Memorial and is dedicated to the sugar industry and colonialism, the cultural heritage of the early settlers of the town Stanger.

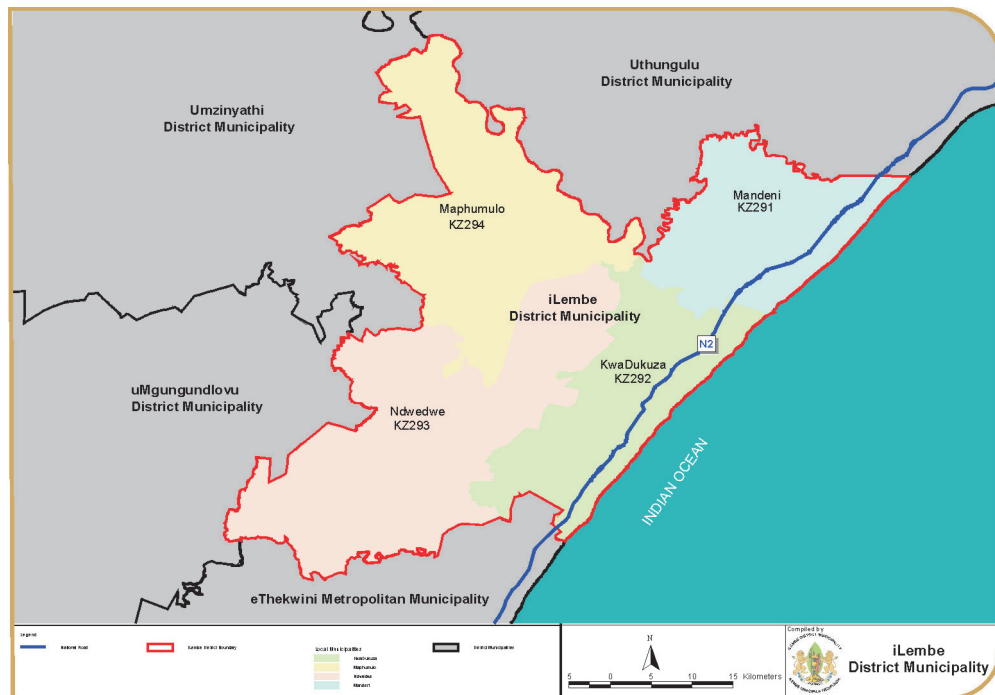
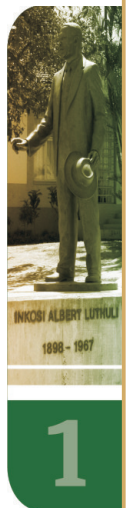


Figure 2: Location within the District

KwaDukuza Municipality forms part of the iLembe District Municipality area (DC29), which lies on the east coast of KwaZulu-Natal, between the eThekweni Metro in the south and the Tugela River mouth in the north. At 3 260m<sup>2</sup>, iLembe District Municipality is the smallest of the 10 KwaZulu-Natal district municipalities. iLembe District consists of four Local Municipalities, i.e. Mandeni, KwaDukuza, Ndwedwe and Maphumulo. The latter two of the four Local Municipalities are both Project Consolidate municipalities.

Land tenure within the District generally dictates the land usage and the District is made up of 45 Traditional Authority areas where settlement is controlled by Traditional Authorities according to a traditional system of land allocation by the iNkosi to the families of his tribe.

These Traditional Authority areas cover approximately 63% of the total area where the State and the Ingonyama Trust own the majority of the land within the municipal area of Maphumulo, the lower reaches of Ndwedwe (69%) and coastal and inland reaches of Mandeni (49%). Traditional Authority areas are generally characterised by



subsistence farming activities, harsh topographical conditions and the worst of agricultural potential. Large areas are under-utilised with traditional settlement patterns and low densities, which are not conducive to the provision of infrastructural services. Smaller rural nodes, such as trading stores or clinics are scattered through the Traditional Authorities. Traditional housing dominates, but there is a range of other formal and informal structures proliferating in these predominantly rural areas.

The northern areas of Ndwedwe, the central corridor of Mandeni and KwaDukuza are the commercial farming hubs of the District. The commercial farming areas of KwaDukuza, Mandeni, and Ndwedwe (31% of the Ilembe District) are mainly privately owned sugar cane.

Areas of urbanisation in the District comprise of KwaDukuza, Mandeni, the Dolphin Coast and Nkwazi. Land uses within these areas are typically urban mixed uses with high levels of infrastructure and service development and an adequate provision of social facilities and services to support the resident populations. Industrial development is concentrated in KwaDukuza, Isithebe and Darnall, most notably the Gledhow and Darnall sugar milling operations at Stanger and the Sappi Paper mills at Mandeni.

Informal settlements with limited facilities or infrastructural services occur on the periphery of the developed areas and within the towns of Ilembe. Village centres such as Maphumulo and Ndwedwe in the west and Nyoni and Mbizimbélwe in the north comprise of commercial and service development in the rural areas. They largely exist in association with a magistrate's court, clinic, pension pay point, health, education and welfare office or similar state service. Wholesale commercial activities have expanded and these villages have emerged as supply centres and transportation hubs to the remote rural areas of Ilembe.

### **1.3.2 SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONTEXT**

#### ***POPULATION STATISTICS***

The population dynamics of KwaDukuza Municipality is highly diverse due to its multi-racial composition and rich settlement history. KwaDukuza has a distinct eastern flavour and is linked to the earlier settlement of Indian families who were imported to work on the sugar cane farms of the big sugar barons such as Sir Liege Hullet.

KwaDukuza Municipality has a permanent population of approximately 190 000 people. Extremes of affluence and poverty are evident in KwaDukuza, with developed nodes along the coast but large areas of significant underdevelopment in the hinterland. Major backlogs on service delivery and on the maintenance of existing infrastructure exist. The table below reflects the population statistics for the area:

**Table 2: POPULATION STATISTICS**

	POPULATION 2001	POPULATION 2008	HOUSEHOLDS	POPULATION DENSITY PEOPLE/KM <sup>2</sup>	HOUSEHOLD DENSITY
Ilembe	560 393	564 532	121 285	15 039	32.31
KwaDukuza	158 586	190 000	52 332	25 143	69.02

(Source: Stats SA & Global Insight)

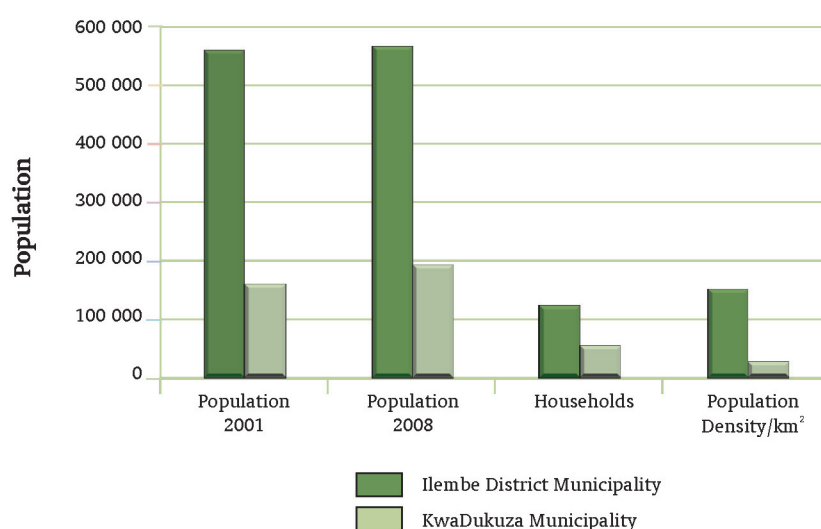


Figure 3: Population Statistics

### Age of Population

The KwaDukuza population is relatively young with 69% of the population below the age of 34 as depicted in the table below. This relatively young population signifies high potential for population growth in the future which further exacerbates the supply and demand scenario for more housing, education and health services in the foreseeable future. The segment of the population (66%) falling within the 15-64 age group would essentially be classified as the potentially economically active population of KwaDukuza Municipality.

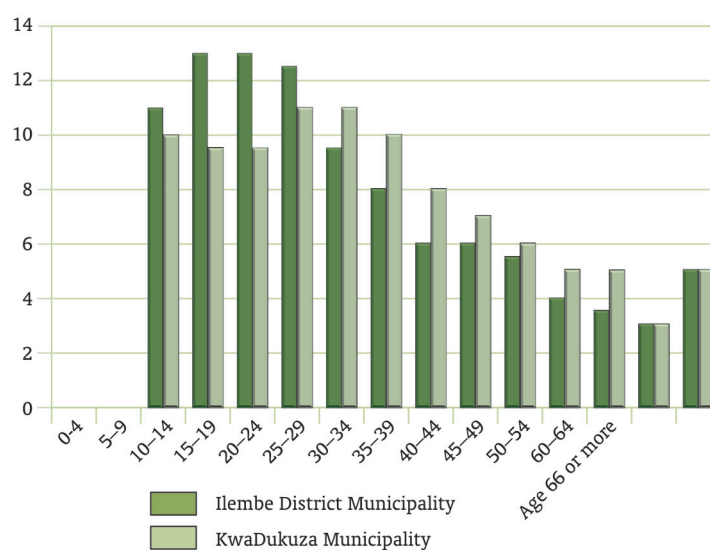
The high number of potentially economically active persons creates a growing labour pool. The constant availability of labour is an essential element in economic growth, which is considered as being an important development opportunity for establishing a more balanced urban area and local economic base.



**Table 3: Percentage Age of Population**

AGES	ILEMBE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY %	KWADUKUZA MUNICIPALITY %
0 - 4	11	10
5 - 9	13	9.5
10 -14	13	9.5
15 - 19	12.5	11
20 - 24	9.5	11
25 - 29	8	10
30 - 34	6	8
35 - 39	6	7
40 - 44	5.5	6
45 - 49	4	5
50 - 54	3.5	5
60 - 64	3	3
Age 66 or more	5	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

(Source: Stats SA & Global Insight)



**Figure 4: Percentage of Age Population**

## ACCESS TO SERVICES

The following information is presented for electricity, water, sanitation, storm water management, cemeteries, water disposal sites, HIV and AIDS prevalence and education and skills.

## ***Electricity***

The KwaDukuza Municipality's predominant source of energy for lighting is electricity followed by candles.

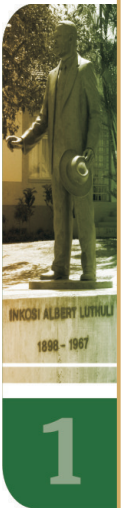
- Existing bulk electricity supply in the area is limited.
- The Stanger 133/33kV intake substation is deemed "infirm and requires additional capacity" as it cannot support the current extensive developments occurring along the coast.
- A program of installation of electricity is required.
- Street lighting should be addressed in order to fight crime in most areas.

## ***Water***

- There is a huge disparity in provision of services and major service backlogs experienced.
- Lack of maintenance of existing infrastructure.
- Water infrastructure is a top priority in KwaDukuza Municipality with only half of the population having access to water.
- Reliance on ground water can lead to health impacts amongst the more vulnerable sections of the population, where ground water has become polluted through poor land use and/or burials near water courses.
- There is severe water shortage in the area which is exacerbated by new development applications. uMngeni Water, KwaDukuza and Ilembe cannot meet the current water requirements of existing users. The water shortage needs to be addressed at a strategic level.
- Various bulk water options are being considered including desalination treatment plants.
- Ways of reducing inefficiencies, waste and water loss need to be investigated.

## ***Sanitation***

- Approximately 59% of households have access to a basic level of formal sanitation service; however 13% do not have any formal form of sanitation whilst 28% uses pit latrines. This could result in ground water contamination and could consequentially be detrimental to human health.
- Huge disparity in provision of services and major service backlogs experienced.
- Lack of maintenance of existing infrastructure.
- Infrastructure is often poorly sited and has the potential to impact on the environment when it is not operating properly.
- There is one major sewer treatment works at KwaDukuza that pumps sewerage from other smaller sewer pumps across the Municipality.
- There is no bulk Municipal waterborne sewerage reticulation system available in areas including Blythedale and surrounds.



- Septic tank systems are used in many areas for disposal of liquid waste. Due to extensive housing developments especially along the coast, treatment works requires upgrading. However the Ilembe Municipality have indicated that they are not currently in a position to provide a bulk service supply to upcoming developments.

### ***Storm Water Management***

- Storm water is managed on a daily basis by the Municipality.
- The biggest challenge faced by the Municipality is the current extensive Housing Development Project taking place along the coast especially in Ballito.
- The Municipality is finding it increasingly difficult to provide funding to develop all the necessary storm water structures in the area.
- There is an urgent need for a Storm Water Management Plan and Control Master Plan to be drawn in agreement between the Municipality and the housing developers in the area.

### ***Cemeteries***

- Seven municipal cemeteries are located within KwaDukuza Municipality in addition to a privately owned cemetery.
- Incorrectly sited graveyards and informal burials have the potential to impact on human health.
- Security is a source of concern.
- Burial sites for family members next to the homesteads are considered common in rural areas.
- There is a clear indication for the need for new cemetery sites for the District.
- The district has appointed consultants to undertake a district wide cemetery plan.
- The community has raised the lack of space for graveyards within the Municipality as a priority.

### ***Waste Disposal Sites***

- KwaDukuza has a garden refuse facility at Shakaville that disposes 720 tons of waste monthly. The facility is experiencing problems with security and access control that has resulted, in problems with squatters, incorrect disposal of waste, etc.
- The Dolphin Coast Waste Management operates a transfer station at Dolphin Coast that handles all of the waste from Stanger and Ballito.
- The issue of refuse removal has been raised by the Councillors, especially within the new townships.
- Development of regional waste disposal site is awaiting funds.

## HIV & AIDS Prevalence

HIV & AIDS poses a serious threat to the economy of KwaDukuza Municipality. The statistics are as follows:

**Table 4: HIV & AIDS Prevalence**

	POPULATION SEGMENT HIV POSITIVE %	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH IN HIV AND SEGMENT - 1996-2004 %
Ilembe	14.2	13.2
KwaDukuza	14.5	14.2

(Source: Stats SA & Global Insight)

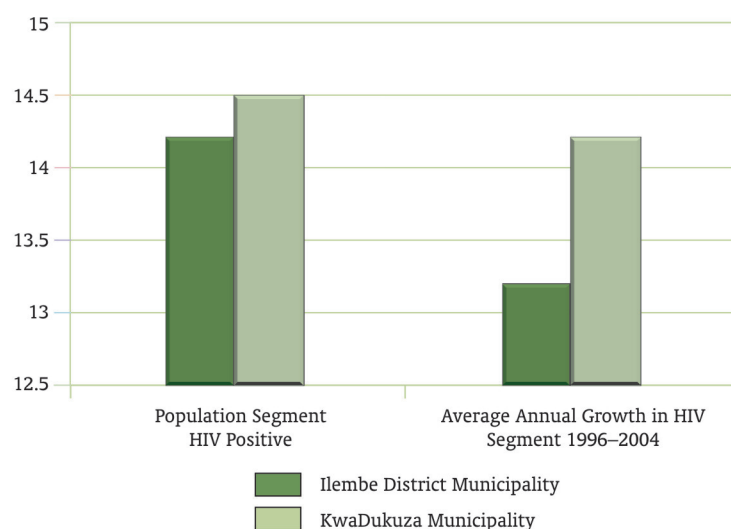


Figure 5: HIV & AIDS Prevalence

## Education and Skills

There is 26% of the population in KwaDukuza Municipality that have a Standard 10/Grade 12 or Higher Education Qualification. In total KwaDukuza Municipality has 80% of the population that has some form of schooling from primary education to tertiary level. This is positive for the municipality because it provides a skills base for the area that requires minimum training.

The challenge that KwaDukuza Municipality is facing is that there is no institution for higher learning in KwaDukuza. The nearest institutions are further south in eThekweni or further north at Mandeni.



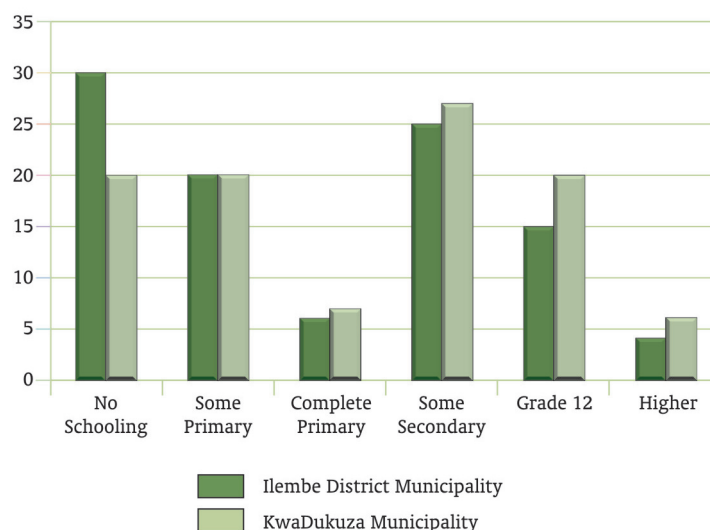
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The following table illustrates the education and skills categories in the area:

**Table 5: Education & Skills Levels**

	ILEMBE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	KWADUKUZA MUNICIPALITY
No Schooling	30	20
Some primary	20	20
Complete primary	6	7
Some Secondary	25	27
STD 10/ Grade 12	15	20
Higher	4	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

(Source: Stats SA & Global Insight)



**Figure 6: Education & Skills**

The table below illustrates the level of skills among the working population of KwaDukuza Municipality. In KwaDukuza, approximately 33% of the population is employed under the elementary occupation with 10% of the employed falling under service workers. In the district and local level the majority of the employed fall under the elementary occupation. A number of people have basic employment with 33% in KwaDukuza and 31% in the Ilembe district.



**Table 6: Level of Skills**

	ILEMBE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	KWADUKUZA MUNICIPALITY
Senior Officials	3.7	4.9
Professionals	3.3	4.0
Tech/Assoc Prof	7.4	6.2
Clerks	6.8	7.3
Service Workers	7.6	8.8
Skilled Agric workers	4.4	4.8
Craft and trade	13.8	13.0
Plant Operators	12.8	8.8
Elementary occupations	31.5	33.5
Other	8.7	8.7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

(Source: Stats SA & Global Insight)

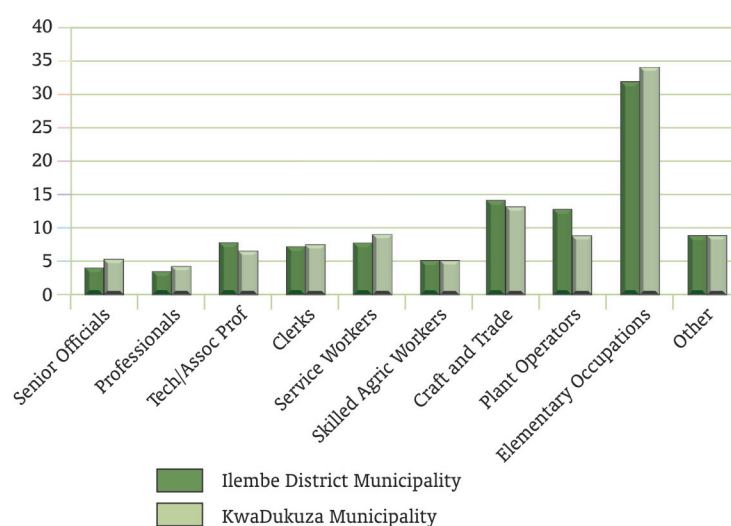


Figure 7: Level of Skills

### 1.3.3 EMPLOYMENT PROFILE

The employment profile of KwaDukuza Municipality indicates that the employed population for the economically active accounts for 66%. The remaining 34% of the population are unemployed. The majority of the population of KwaDukuza is economically active as illustrated below:



**Table 7: Employment Profile**

	ILEMBE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	KWADUKUZA MUNICIPALITY
Economically Active	49.6	63.9
Not Economically Active	50.4	36.1
<b>Economically Active Subdivision</b>		
Employed	52.0	66
Unemployed	48.0	34

*(Source: Stats SA & Global Insight)***1.3.4 INCOME LEVELS**

The table below shows that approximately 34% of the KwaDukuza Municipality population does not earn an income. This category includes children and housewives. Studies also show that 13% of the employed earn between R401 - 800. There are high levels of poverty in KwaDukuza as studies indicate that about 90% of the employed earn below R1600 which is the poverty line.

**Table 8: Income Levels**

INCOME LEVELS	ILEMBE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	KWADUKUZA MUNICIPALITY
No Income	74%	34
R1-400	8%	20
R401-800	10%	13
R801-1600	5%	23
R1601-3200	1%	4
R3201-6400	1%	3
R6401-12800	1%	2
R12801-25600	-	1
R25601-51200	-	-
Over R50000	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100</b>

*(Source: Stats SA & Global Insight)*

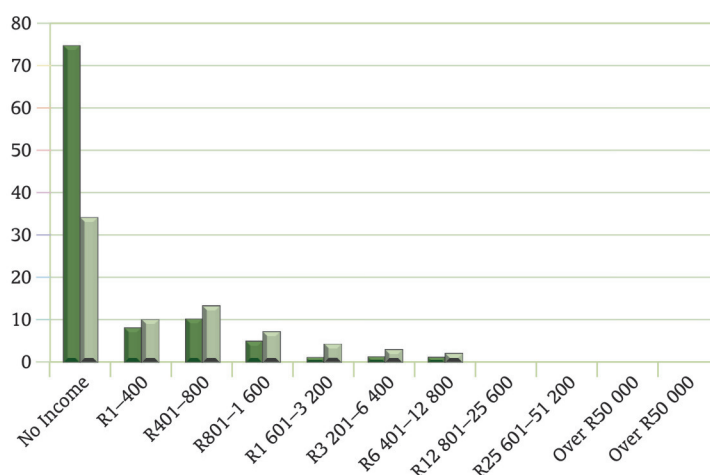


Figure 8: Income Levels

## 1.4 Executive Summary

The KwaDukuza Municipality has the following vision and mission statements in its IDP:

### VISION

**“By 2015 KwaDukuza will, through unity and good governance be an economic powerhouse, delivering services in an affordable and sustainable manner within a safe and healthy environment”**

### MISSION

The mission of the KwaDukuza Local Municipality is to achieve highest economic status through:

- *Driving local economic development*
- *Delivering a high standard of essential services*
- *Encouraging public participation*
- *Overcoming debt and achieving cost recovery on services provided*

In developing its IDP, the Municipality has considered the Millennium Development Goals and the following National APEX Priorities:

- Implement Intensive Campaign on Energy Security.
- Resolve Organisational Issues on Skills Development.
- Speed Up Land and Agrarian Reform.
- War Against Poverty.



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- Self-/Employment Interventions in the Second Economy.
- Speed-Up Community Infrastructure Programme.
- Intensify Campaign on Communicable Diseases.
- Assistance to SME's including Procurement Activities by Government.
- Implement Special Social Cohesion Campaigns.
- Regularise Employment and KPA at Designated Levels.
- Ensure Integrated Planning Across All Spheres.
- Improve Civic Services.
- Implement Special Crime Combating & Security Initiatives.
- Partnerships and Communication on Fighting Crime.

These priorities are incorporated into key strategic priorities which are outlined in the next section.

## 1.5 Strategic Priorities

### **KwaDukuza Development Strategies**

KwaDukuza Municipality has, in order to ensure integrated and sustainable development within its municipal area of jurisdiction formulated several strategic focus areas, referred to as KwaDukuza Development Strategies. These strategies cover the entire spectrum of development needs and opportunities in the Municipality. The integration of the strategies and the budgets are also being pursued during this planning cycle, which seeks to guide the development of KwaDukuza over the next five years. Each strategy has a number of programmes and related projects attached to it, which on completion translates into the achievement of the objectives of each development strategy.

KwaDukuza's integrated development planning process caters for updating and fine tuning of the development strategies during the review processes. The most important objective of KwaDukuza Development Strategies is to achieve the Development Vision of KwaDukuza Municipality. This will be done by ensuring that the following critical issues are addressed:

- Creation of economic growth and jobs.
- Promotion of nodal development.
- Upgrading the ageing infrastructure in KwaDukuza.
- Closing the gap between the two economies that characterise KwaDukuza Municipality.
- Sound financial management.
- Eradication of the backlogs especially in the provision of water and electricity to all households, addressing the low and middle income housing backlogs.
- Mainstreaming of youth development in the KwaDukuza development agenda.

- Addressing issues related to gender and people with disabilities.
- Dealing head on with the issues of HIV & AIDS and environmental degradation.

The abovementioned critical issues will be addressed through the following KwaDukuza Development Strategies:

- Strategy One: Municipal Financial Viability & Management
- Strategy Two: Basic Service Delivery
- Strategy Three: Municipal Institutional Development & Transformation
- Strategy Four: Good Governance & Public Participation
- Strategy Five: Local Economic Development
- Strategy Six: Managing the Health Environment & the HIV & AIDS Pandemic
- Strategy Seven: Safe & Secure Environment
- Strategy Eight: Integrated Development
- Strategy Nine: Spatial Analysis
- Strategy Ten: Integrated Human Settlement
- Strategy Eleven: Environmental Management

The details of the strategies are as follows:

### 1.5.1 Strategy One: Municipal Financial Viability & Management

<b>Financial Sustainability</b>	KwaDukuza Municipality strives to ensure that it is able to finance affordable and equitable delivery and development, and that it maintains financial stability and sustainability through prudent expenditure, sound financial systems, and a range of revenue and funding sources.
<b>Ensure Strict Credit Control</b>	KwaDukuza has to deal with huge unemployment and poverty ratios. With this scenario it becomes critical for Council to realise what the affordability levels for payment of services are and then to adopt appropriate credit control policies.
<b>Providing For The Indigents</b>	The Council has developed an indigent support database which is updated annually. The aim of the database is to ensure that indigent people are provided with free basic energy in the form of electricity, ie., 50kw as per KwaDukuza's Indigent Support Policy.

To ensure that sound financial management is maintained in KwaDukuza Municipality, the Council has resolved to embark on the following programmes and projects:

- Maintaining the A3 Credit Rating.
- Ensuring continued compliance with GRAP/GAMAP.
- Continuing with the data cleansing exercise.
- Promoting greater awareness of the Municipal Property Rates Act.
- Reviewing of critical policies.



- Updating of the debt management system.
- Appointment of new valuer to produce relevant supplementary valuation roll to ensure adequacy of income.
- Ensuring effectiveness of current IT packages in addressing MIS requirements.
- Addressing shortcomings in the Supply Chain Management Policy.
- Ring fencing and due diligence in respect of RED establishment.
- Mentorship and training of staff in Finance Directorate.
- Updating of the financial plan and calculation of all financial ratios from the 2004/05 Financial Year to date (in order to benchmark and improve financial viability).

### 1.5.2 Strategy Two: Basic Service Delivery

<b>Provide Infrastructure and Basic Services</b>	The municipal area is characterised by areas where major service backlogs exist. This is in comparison with areas where the full range of services exist. In KwaDukuza, it is easy for a person to distinguish between the first and the second economy. It is one of the challenges that KwaDukuza is facing that while property development is promoted along the coast of KwaDukuza, it must be ensured that basic services is adequately provided for the poor communities.
<b>Improve Service Delivery</b>	Improving the level of service delivery is one of the critical challenges that requires serious attention. A proper strategy and programme must be developed in order for the KwaDukuza Municipality to address this challenge. This challenge will be addressed together with the challenge of strict credit control.

The following projects have been identified:

- Storm water management.
- Upgrading and resurfacing of roads.
- Electrification programme.
- Central Business District's rejuvenation programme.

### 1.5.3 Strategy Three: Municipal Institutional Development & Transformation

<b>People Empowerment/ Development</b>	KwaDukuza Municipality strives to be a place in which there is an advancement of community development, personal growth and social mobility so that at the end of the day challenges pertaining to poverty and vulnerability, inequality and social exclusion are addressed.
<b>Skills Development</b>	For effective delivery of basic services, KwaDukuza Municipality has a skills development plan in place, which is aimed at skilling the staff of KwaDukuza Municipality in all levels.

The following projects have been identified:

- Financial minimum competency requirements as per the MFMA.

#### 1.5.4 Strategy Four: Good Governance & Public Participation

<b>Good Governance and Sound Administration</b>	KwaDukuza Municipality wants to be an institution that continuously improves its governance, by ensuring good governance and an institution that has best administration practices.
<b>Encouraging Public Participation</b>	The Municipality is in the process of developing a public participation policy, but the public participate through forums like the Health Forum, Electricity Forum, IDP Representative Forum, Mayoral Izimbizo, report back meetings, etc.
<b>Improving Of Relations With All Stakeholders</b>	It is a legal imperative for the municipality to act in a developmental way, and to provide an enabling environment for all its stakeholders to engage in a meaningful partnership with the Council to ensure that the needs of the community are met.
<b>Ensuring Customer Care &amp; Making Batho Pele A Reality</b>	This will be achieved by various programmes including: consulting service users, setting service standards, establishing a customer care plan, ensuring redress, increasing openness and transparency by improving the website, improved responsiveness, giving better value for money.

The following projects have been identified:

- Creation of a fraud hotline.
- Special investigations into certain programmes.

#### 1.5.5 Strategy Five: Local Economic Development

<b>Economic Development and Job Creation</b>	KwaDukuza Municipality wants to develop a municipal economy that plays a role as the key economic hub on the Ilembe District. There are various projects in the pipeline that are aimed at stimulating the economy as well as providing jobs to the poor people of KwaDukuza.
<b>Addressing Poverty and Unemployment</b>	At the centre of KwaDukuza development challenges is the need to create employment opportunities and the need to strengthen the economic base of the area. The development that is taking place within KwaDukuza is not incidental but these development initiatives are aimed at creating employment opportunities for the community of KwaDukuza. Most of these employment opportunities that are created are temporal, but they are playing a very important role in the fight against poverty and unemployment.
<b>Special Action Projects for Dube Trade Port</b>	The objective of this strategy is to retain and expand existing benefits and investments. KwaDukuza Municipality also wants to benefit from the world class operating environment under which the Dube Trade Port will be operating, that is, attracting investors, traders, tenants, etc. KwaDukuza Municipality is gearing itself for these benefits.



<b>Holistic Urban and Rural Neighbourhood Development</b>	The objectives of this strategy are twofold, that is, to implement and upgrade urban and rural infrastructure and services and to create employment opportunities in KwaDukuza.
<b>Tourism Development</b>	The objectives of this strategy are twofold, that is, to improve and enhance the KwaDukuza Tourism Sector and to create employment opportunities within the tourism sector.
<b>Agriculture and Value Adding (Agriculture Sector Plan)</b>	The objective of this strategy involves diversification of the agricultural sector as well as agricultural beneficiation.
<b>Tertiary Sector and Manufacturing Sector</b>	The objectives of this strategy involve creating an enabling environment and maximising opportunities within the tertiary sector (office, personal services, and finance). The tertiary sector in KwaDukuza is very weak and requires immediate intervention to strengthen the sector. The other objectives of this strategy are to attract new investment into the KwaDukuza tertiary sector and the creation of an enabling environment and maximizing of opportunities within the manufacturing sector.
<b>Skills Development and Capacity Building</b>	The objective of this strategy involves the enhancement of skills development and capacity building in technical and business skills.
<b>Youth Development</b>	The objective of this strategy involves the enhancement of the strategy to involve the youth in LED.
<b>LED Institutional Framework</b>	The objectives of this strategy involve strengthening the institutional framework of LED in KwaDukuza.

The following programmes and projects have also been identified:

- Reviewing of the Human Settlements Development Plan.
- Application for funding in the Neighbourhood Development Fund; Developing Darnall, KwaDukuza, Groutville and Shakaskraal as Development Nodes; Developing a Policy for Community Centres; Tourism Development.
- A Development Framework Plan in response to Dube Trade Port.
- Review of Cultural and Heritage Trail Strategy.
- Review and implement 2002 policy of Commercial Beaches as a Recreational and Beach Usable Plan.
- Marketing and publicity of KwaDukuza Municipality.
- King Shaka Precinct Development.
- Tourism development and Luthuli Legacy Museum.
- Agricultural Joint Venture Projects.
- Reviewing of Agricultural Bulk Marketing Strategy
- King Shaka Precinct Development.
- Formulation of an Agricultural Development Plan.
- Formulation of SMME and Business Implementation Strategy.



- Formulation of Cooperatives Development Strategy and Formulation of Comprehensive Supply Management Strategy.
- Facilitate the activities of various SETA's in the municipalities.
- Completion of the Youth ICT Centre during 2008/9 Financial Year.
- Formulation of the Sports and Recreation Plan.
- Business Chamber Development.
- Establishment of LED Forum and Advisory Board to the Mayor and Municipal Manager.
- HIV & AIDS Health.
- Building the LED capacity of KwaDukuza Municipality.
- Restructuring Tourism Entity.
- Community Halls Policy/Plan.
- King Shaka Tourism Route Infrastructure.
- Informal Trader Stalls.
- Interpretive Centre for Luthuli Legacy Project.
- Amadumbe Processing Plant.
- uMvoti Market - Upgrade/Construction.
- Groutville Market.
- Establishment of the Gender Desk.
- Renovations of the LED Centre.
- Organic Farming Project.



#### 1.5.6 Strategy Six: Managing the Health Environment & the HIV & AIDS Pandemic

<b>Awareness and Education</b>	KwaDukuza HIV & AIDS Strategy
<b>Programmes aimed at the Infected and Affected</b>	Council is faced with the major challenge of responding to the issue of HIV/AIDS and AIDS-related issues, such as Aids-orphans. In this regard, the Council has approved a number of projects that are aimed at providing care for AIDS orphans. The Belgian government has also funded an AIDS Orphanage Project. This orphanage will be incorporated within the Groutville Priority 2 Housing Project.

The projects to support this strategy include:

- Reviewing of KwaDukuza HIV & AIDS Strategy.
- Encouraging Voluntary Counselling and Testing.
- Encouraging the practise of safe sex.

### 1.5.7 Strategy Seven: Safe & Secure Environment

<b>Crime Prevention</b>	If the area is to meet its vision, the issues of crime, traffic-related offences, fire and emergency services, disaster management and prevention and households subject to flood risks need to be addressed. A place where life, property and lifestyles are safe and secure, so that residents and business can live and operate free of crime, threats to public safety, personal emergencies and disasters.
<b>By Law Enforcement</b>	In order to attract investment in KwaDukuza, the municipality is ensuring that by laws are being implemented and that there is a crime prevention strategy.

The projects to support this strategy include:

- Crime prevention.
- Traffic management.

### 1.5.8 Strategy Eight: Integrated Development

<b>Coordination of Sector Departments' Programmes</b>	This involves coordination and alignment of sector departments' programmes and projects with KwaDukuza's IDP.
<b>Coordination and Development of Sector Plans</b>	This involves development and reviewing of all relevant sector plans by KwaDukuza Municipality. These sector plans include the following: Social Cohesion, Organisational PMS, Infrastructure Investment Plan, Local Economic Development Plan, Disaster Management Plan, Energy Master Plan, Cemetery & Crematorium, Housing Plan, Integrated Transport Plan, Spatial Development Plan, District Health Plan, Waste Management Plan and Land Use Management System.
<b>Integrated Development Planning</b>	This entails the reviewing of the Integrated Development Plan on annual basis; ensuring that there is IDP/BUDGET/PMS alignment and ensuring that the IDP is aligned to the NSDP, PGDS, ASGIS, APEX Priorities, Ilembe IDP, Mandeni IDP, Ndwedwe IDP, Maphumulo IDP and eThekweni IDP among other things.

The projects under this strategy involve the following:

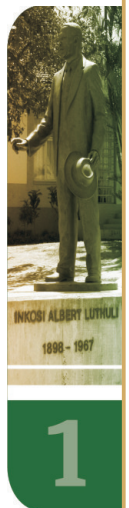
- Compilation and reviewing of the IDP.
- Compilation and reviewing of sector plans.
- Alignment of the IDP with that of Ilembe, Ndwedwe, Mandeni, Maphumulo and eThekweni.

### 1.5.9 Strategy Nine: Spatial Analysis

<b>Spatial Form and Urban Management</b>	A spatial form that embraces the principles of integration, efficiency and sustainability, and realizes tangible increases in accessibility, amenity, opportunities and quality of life for all communities and citizens of KwaDukuza Municipality.
<b>Renewal and Regeneration Of KwaDukuza Main Town and Of Shakaskraal Town</b>	KwaDukuza Spatial Development Framework has identified KwaDukuza Main Town and Shakaskraal as the main economic nodes of the municipality. The Department of Local Government and Traditional Affairs has through Corridor Development Fund, funded KwaDukuza to the tune of R1 million to conduct KwaDukuza Town Regeneration Study.
<b>Development of Priority Clusters</b>	The Neighbourhood Partnership Development Fund has approved a grant funding of R106 million to KwaDukuza to develop Ntshawini, Melville, Dube Village, Shayamoya, Nkobongo and Driefontein as KwaDukuza Priority Clusters.
<b>Development of Growth Nodes</b>	KwaDukuza Spatial Development Framework has identified that Darnall, KwaDukuza, Groutville and Shakaskraal will be developed as KwaDukuza Development Nodes.
<b>Industrial Development</b>	This entails identifying and developing of industrial sites around the development growth nodes and in the priority clusters (KwaDukuza Node, Groutville Node, Central Node/Woodmead/Shayamoya and Southern Node/Driefontein).

### 1.5.10 Strategy Ten: Integrated Human Settlement

<b>Addressing Low Income Housing Backlog</b>	The KwaZulu-Natal Department of Housing and KwaDukuza Municipality have built approximately 20 000 low income houses over the years, but the latest research still shows that there is still a 20% low income housing backlog in the area of KwaDukuza. KwaDukuza Municipality is in advanced stages for houses to be built at Steve Biko, eTete, Malende, Mnyundwini, Sakhamkhanya, Ntshawini, Chris Hani, Lloyds, Njekane/eTsheni, Melville, Driefontein. Shakaville, Lindelani, Nyathikazi. With these projects, the municipality is looking to build in the near future more than 15 000 low income houses to address the low income housing backlog.
<b>Addressing Middle Income Housing Backlog</b>	Middle income housing is one area that has been neglected for so long in KwaDukuza. Most developers have promised to address it only to find that their houses were out of reach for the middle income group. KwaDukuza Municipality will continue to create an enabling environment with the aim of addressing the middle income housing backlog of 35%.
<b>Provision of Infrastructure</b>	KwaDukuza Municipality wants to ensure that ageing infrastructure is upgraded and that the new infrastructure is provided in all areas of KwaDukuza. This includes the provision of roads infrastructure, stormwater drainage, pavements, etc.
<b>Provision of Amenities</b>	This includes among other things the building of community halls, community centres, sports and recreation facilities.
<b>KwaDukuza Slum Clearance Programme</b>	KwaDukuza Municipality wants to meet the Millennium Development Goal of eradicating slums by the year 2014.



The following housing projects have been identified:

- eTete Phase 4 Housing Project.
- Mgigimbe Land Reform Project.
- Njekane/eTsheni Housing Project.
- Mnyundwini Housing Project.
- Completion of Steve Biko Phase 1 Housing Project.
- Steve Biko Phase 2 Housing Project.
- Completion of Nkobongo Housing Project.
- Sakhamkhanya Housing Project.
- Completion of Shayamoya Phase 2 Housing Project.
- Completion of Groutville Priority One Housing Project.
- Shakashead Housing Project.
- Thafeni Housing Project.
- Siyembezi Community Centre.
- Aldinville Housing Project.
- Chief Albert Luthuli Rural Housing Project.
- Ntshawini Housing Project.
- Chris Hani Housing Project.
- Lloyds Housing Project.
- HIV & AIDS Housing Project.
- Nonoti Mouth Housing Project.
- Driefontein Housing Project.
- Land Acquisition (Community Centre).

#### 1.5.11 Strategy Eleven: Environmental Management

<b>Environmental Management</b>	KwaDukuza Municipality strives to be an environmentally sustainable municipal area that anticipates, manages and reduces its vulnerability to potential global and local environmental shocks, and works consistently to reduce the impact of its own built environment and urban processes on the broader envelop of natural resources.
<b>Promotion of Ecological Linkages</b>	Creation of linkages with adjacent municipalities in order to create an overarching series of corridors and linkages of indigenous (open space areas) vegetation that will promote movement of species and potentially increase habitat for various species, allowing free movement.

<b>Protection of Cultural Resources</b>	<p>Ensure that visual impact is assessed when considering development that could negatively affect the visual amenity of sensitive areas or sensitive use.</p> <p>Avoid or mitigate the visual impact of development that will result in the erosion of natural landscapes particularly those associated with coastal and estuary landscapes.</p> <p>Anticipating and preventing negative impacts on the environment and on the people's environmental rights.</p> <p>The disturbance of landscapes and sites that constitute the nation's cultural heritage is avoided (cultural in as much as these are the landscape areas that are the landscapes most likely to be enjoyed by the widest cross section of the public).</p>
<b>Promotion of Cooperative Governance and Open Channels of Communication between all relevant Stakeholders involved in Conservation</b>	<p>Involve NGO's, SANBI, EZEMVELO KZN WILDLIFE, Consultants involved in EIA processes and representatives of the Municipality.</p>
<b>Formation of the Environmental Planning Branch within the Municipality's Structure</b>	<p>To ensure that all planning applications are assessed, appropriated and follow the correct procedure.</p>



## 1.6 Legislative Mandates

### Governing Legislation

- The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act No 108 of 1996).
- Municipal Finance Management Act No. 56 of 2003 Treasury Regulations.
- Municipal Structures Act No. 117 of 1998.
- Municipal Systems Act No. 32 of 2004.
- Municipal Property Rates Act No. 6 of 2004.
- Intergovernmental Framework Relations Act No. 13 of 2005.
- Division of Revenue Act No. 5 of 2005.
- Promotion of Administrative Justice Act No. 3 of 2000.
- Remuneration of Public Office Bearers Act No. 20 of 1998.
- Disaster Management Act No. 56 of 2000.
- Town Planning Ordinance Act 6 of 1998.
- Local Authorities Ordinance Act No. 25 of 1974.

## Generic Compliance

- Promotion of Access to Information Act 2 of 2000.
- Labour Relations Act, 66 of 1995.
- Basic Conditions of Employment Act, 75 of 1997.
- Skills Development Act 78 of 1998.
- Employment Equity Act 55 of 1998.
- Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act, No. 5 of 2000.
- Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment Act, No. 53 of 2002.
- State Information Technology Agency Act, No. 38 of 2002.
- Occupational, Health, and Safety Act, No. 85 of 1993, as amended.

## 1.7 Governance

KwaDukuza Municipality has 40 Councillors of which 20 are directly elected Ward Councillors, and 20 are proportional representative Councillors. KwaDukuza Council meets once every two month while the EXCO meets twice a month. The Municipality publishes relevant dates of all Council meetings in the print media. Members of the public and media are also encouraged to attend Council meetings.

KwaDukuza Council's Portfolio Committees set policies and guidance towards the implementation of all KwaDukuza Council service delivery. These portfolio committees are structured as per the national guidelines and meet once a month. Their core function is to look at specific issues that relate to each portfolio committee, research those issues and find all the necessary facts before these issues are discussed by Councillors that sit in each of the portfolio committees. These committees also serve as an oversight to the respective Departments. The portfolio committees deliberate issues and then make recommendations to EXCO and the full Council, for the latter to take decisions.

The KwaDukuza Council Portfolio Committees are as follows:

- Economic Development, Planning and Housing.
- Amenities and Safety.
- Local Public Administration and Human Resource.
- Finance Portfolio Committee.
- Infrastructure and Technical Portfolio Committee.

### 1.7.1 Powers & Functions of KwaDukuza Municipality

The following are the powers and functions assigned to KwaDukuza in terms of its constitutional mandate:

POWERS & FUNCTIONS	
SCHEDULE 4 PART B	SCHEDULE 5 PART B
Air Pollution	Beaches and Amusement Facilities
Building, Trading Regulations	Billboards and the display of advertisements in public places
Electricity and Gas Reticulation	Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours and Crematoria
Fire Fighting Services	Cleansing
Child Care Facilities	Control of Public Nuisance
Local Tourism	Controlling of selling liquor to the public
Municipal Airports	Facilities for the accommodation, care and burial of animals
Municipal Planning	Fencing and fences
Municipal Health Services	Licensing of dogs
Municipal Public Transport	Licensing and control of undertakings that sell food to the public
Municipal Public Works	Municipal Roads
Pontoons, ferries, jetties etc.	Local amenities
Storm Water Management Systems in built up areas	Local sports facilities
Water and Sanitation	Markets
	Municipal Abattoirs
	Municipal Parks and Recreation
	Municipal Roads
	Noise Pollution
	Pounds
	Public Places
	Refuse Removal, Refuse Dumps, and Solid Waste Removal
	Street Trading
	Street Lighting

